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## Crime and Alaska Women

—*N.E. Schafer and Emily Read*

The Justice Center recently began an analysis of ten years (1975–1984) of female arrests in Alaska using computerized crime reporting data from the FBI. Our preliminary effort was to discover the kinds of crimes for which Alaska women were arrested and the extent to which these arrests were for those kinds of offenses which are popularly associated with Alaska – crimes of violence and alcohol offenses.

Gender-specific arrest data are requested by the FBI for inclusion in the annual Uniform Crime Reports. However, not all police agencies in Alaska report all information consistently each year. The number of women arrested may therefore vary considerably from one year to the next. To accommodate this variance we have used percentages in our analysis.

The first step in our analysis was to determine for each year in the study period the crimes for which Alaska women were most frequently arrested. Adult arrests (18 or older) and juvenile arrests (18 and under) were analyzed separately.

The crimes for which adult females were most frequently arrested are shown in Figure 1. Only six crimes appeared in the ten-year period. Prostitution was one of the five most frequent crimes only in the first three years of the ten studied. Assault (other than aggravated assault) appeared in eight years, violation of liquor laws in nine. Driving while intoxicated, larceny/theft, and disorderly conduct were present in all ten years. Although some criminologists have characterized theft as a “women’s” crime, Alaska women were arrested for DWI much more frequently than they were for larceny in nine of the ten years. In only one year did arrests for larceny/theft exceed 15 per cent of all crimes for which women were arrested.

The offenses for which juvenile females in Alaska were arrested were largely status offenses. (See Figure 2.) While arrests for running away declined steadily during the ten years from a high of 11.8 per cent in 1975 to a low of 3.9 per cent in 1983, curfew/loitering violations formed more than ten per cent of all arrests of juvenile females for eight of the ten years.

Two other offenses consistently constituted at least 18 per cent and more often 20 per cent of all juvenile arrests: larceny/theft and violations of liquor laws. Because the latter was very likely underage drinking rather than trafficking, drunkenness, etc., it would also be considered a status offense. Only in 1975 and 1976 did larceny/theft exceed liquor law violations as the crime for which most Alaska juvenile females were most commonly arrested. The percentage of all

arrests accounted for by liquor law violations climbed steadily thereafter; from 1980 through 1984, these arrests accounted for 25 to 33 per cent of all arrests of juvenile females in Alaska.

Though the category of other assaults appears among the five offenses for which adult women were frequently arrested, it regularly was the least frequent of these. While these crimes are recognized as crimes of violence, the appearance of this offense among the top five cannot necessarily be taken to indicate that Alaska women contribute substantially to the overall rate of violent crime in Alaska. The appearance of DWI and liquor law violations among the most frequent offenses for female adults and of liquor violations for female juveniles may or may not equate to a substantial percentage of arrests for all alcohol-related offenses.

In order to provide an indication of the extent to which female involvement in these offenses contributed to overall totals we present in Figure 3 female arrests as a percentage of all arrests for crimes of violence and all arrests for alcohol-related crimes in Alaska by year. For this analysis we used all crimes against persons as a measure of violent crime: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and other assaults. Alcohol-related crimes include driving while impaired (although drugs other than alcohol might be included in this offense), liquor law violations and drunkenness.

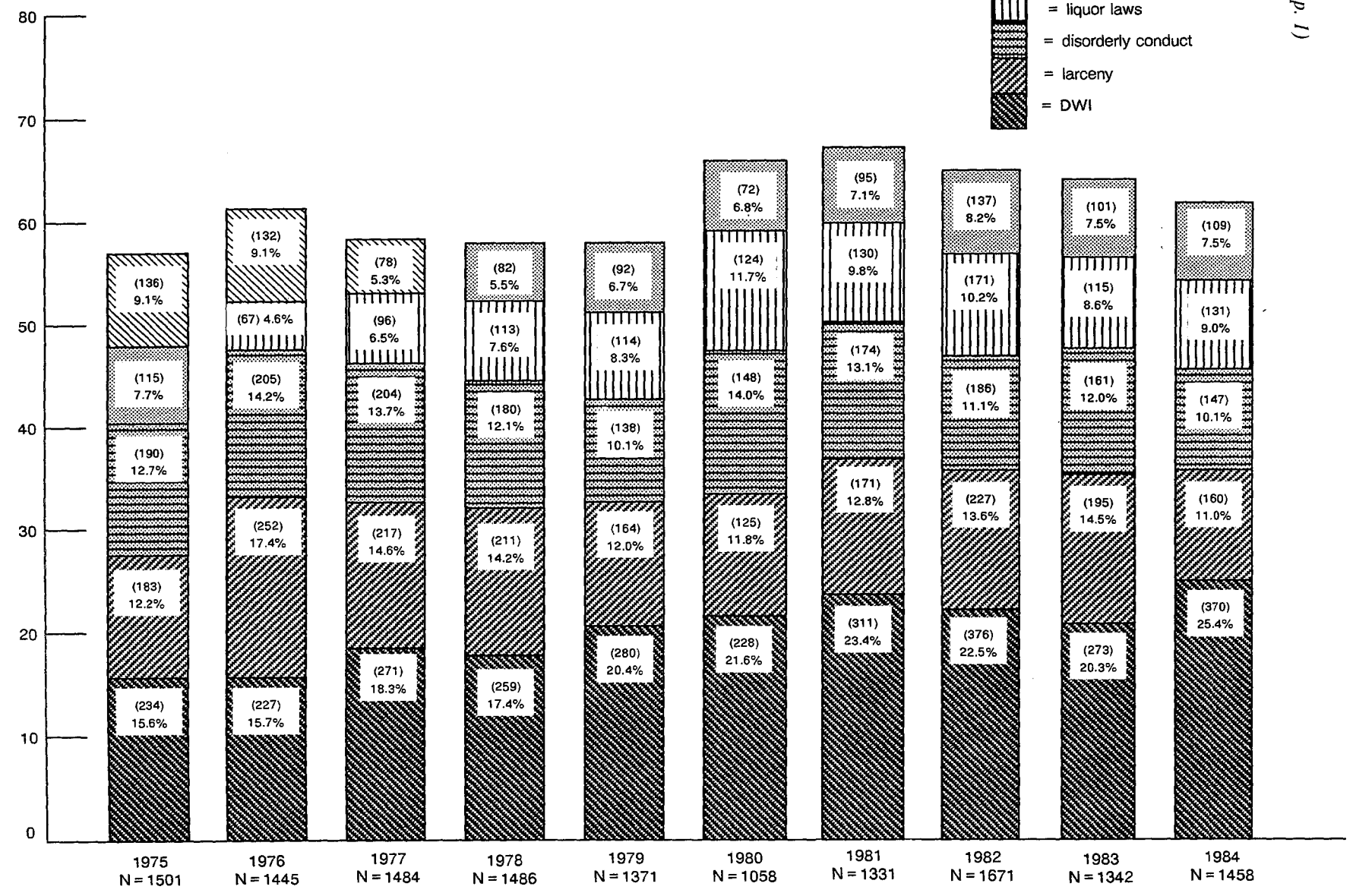
*Please turn to CRIME, p. 2*

### HIGHLIGHTS INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- The Bureau of Justice Statistics presents nationwide figures on probation and parole (p. 5).
- North Slope police report data examined (p. 8).

**Figure 1. Five Most Frequent Offenses for which Female Adults were Arrested 1975 to 1984**

% of all adult female arrests



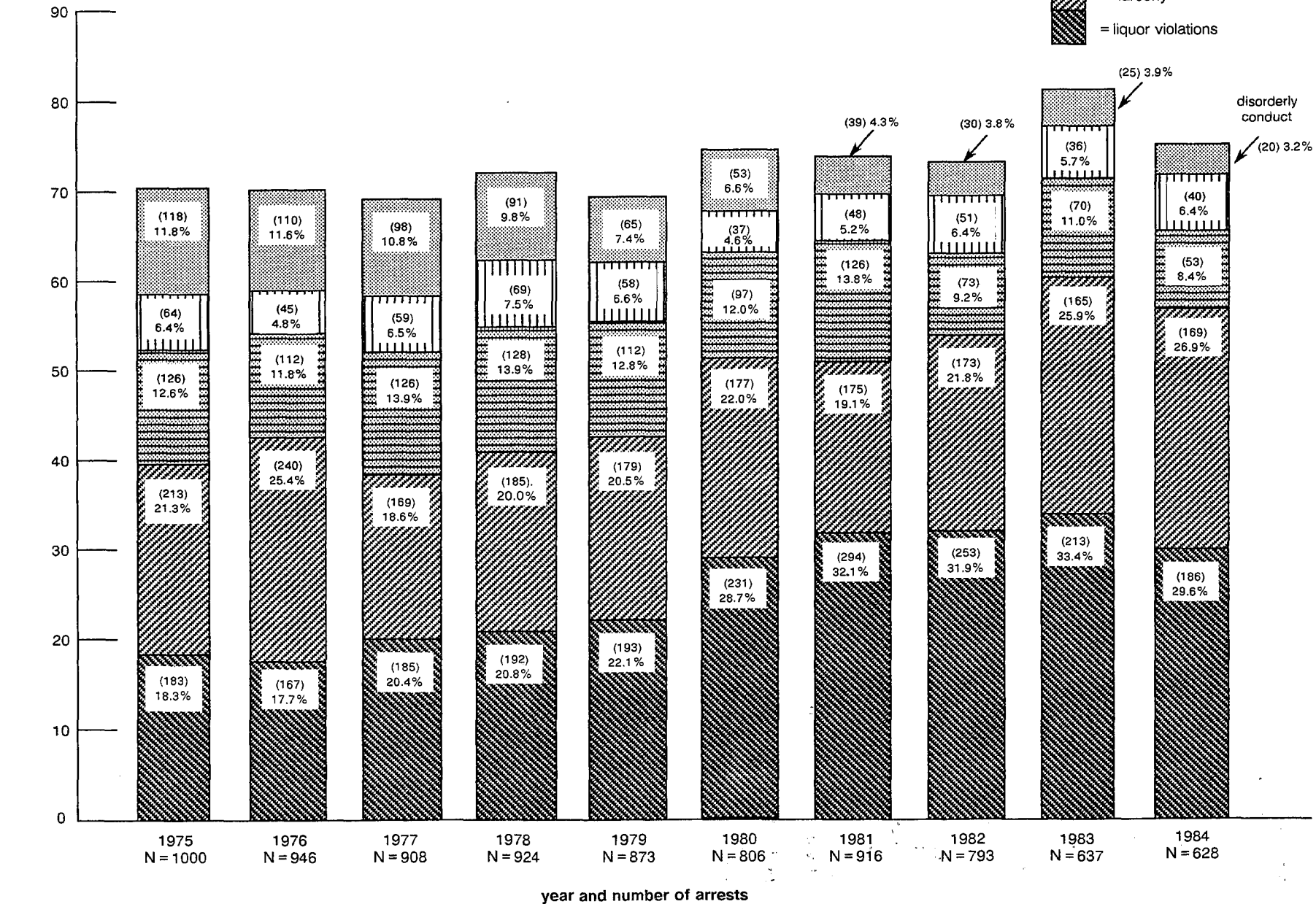
Key

- = prostitution
- = other assaults
- = liquor laws
- = disorderly conduct
- = larceny
- = DWI

year and number of arrests

**Figure 2. Five Most Frequent Offenses for which Female Juveniles were Arrested 1975 to 1984**

% of all juvenile female arrests



Please turn to CRIME, p. 4

**CRIME***(continued from p. 3)*

The arrests of adult women for alcohol offenses in Alaska formed a substantial proportion of all arrests for alcohol offenses for each year studied. Generally, Alaska women constituted 20 to 24 per cent of all adults arrested for DWI, liquor law violations and drunkenness. Among all Alaska arrests of juveniles for alcohol offenses, female juveniles regularly accounted for about 40 per cent in every year (ranging from 38.1 to 42.1).

These proportions lend credence to the view that Alaska women contribute substantially to Alaska's reputation as a state with high rates of violent and alcohol offenses.

*(N.E. Schafer is Acting Director of the Justice Center. Emily Read is a Research Associate with the Center.)*

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## Justice Center Move

The Justice Center has moved from its present location to new quarters at the northeast corner of the third floor of the College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) building. The main office is Room 306.

The mailing address and phone number for the Center remain the same: 3211 Providence Drive; Anchorage, Alaska 99508; (907) 786-1810, fax 786-7777.

**Figure 3**  
**Adult Arrests for Violent \* and Alcohol-Related \*\* Offenses**  
**Per Cent Female 1975 to 1984**

Year	Number of Arrests		Number of Arrests	
	Violent Crimes	% Female	Alcohol Crimes	% Female
1975	1227	13.9 (170)	1881	20.2 (379)
1976	1075	10.0 (107)	1613	18.5 (299)
1977	1006	12.0 (121)	1883	21.1 (398)
1978	1057	11.9 (126)	2065	21.2 (438)
1979	1032	13.1 (135)	2194	21.7 (477)
1980	926	12.6 (117)	1772	21.7 (384)
1981	1300	12.2 (158)	2068	22.6 (468)
1982	1468	14.2 (209)	2408	23.8 (572)
1983	1089	14.3 (156)	1924	20.7 (399)
1984	1131	15.5 (180)	2121	24.5 (519)

**Juvenile Arrests for Violent \* and Alcohol-Related \*\* Offenses**  
**Per Cent Female 1975 to 1984**

Year	Number of Arrests		Number of Arrests	
	Violent Crimes	% Female	Alcohol Crimes	% Female
1975	244	20.9 (51)	565	40.0 (226)
1976	200	20.0 (40)	492	37.8 (186)
1977	148	16.9 (25)	509	38.3 (195)
1978	152	23.0 (35)	546	38.3 (209)
1979	170	21.8 (37)	559	38.1 (213)
1980	163	25.2 (41)	642	38.5 (247)
1981	179	25.7 (46)	738	42.1 (311)
1982	183	15.8 (29)	699	38.6 (270)
1983	109	17.4 (19)	561	39.4 (221)
1984	161	23.6 (38)	495	39.4 (195)

Note: Totals are statewide

\* Violent crimes include Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, and Other Assaults.

\*\* Alcohol-related crimes include Driving While Intoxicated, Liquor Law violations, and Drunkenness.

## A BJS Report

### Probation and Parole in 1988

During 1988 the number of adults on probation or on parole increased to record high levels. State and federal agencies reported that 2,356,483 offenders were on probation and 407,977 were on parole - an estimated 1.52 per cent of all adults in the United States. The number of men on probation or parole was 2.68 per cent of all adult males.

The total number of adults in the nation under some form of correctional supervision, including those in local jails, or state and federal prisons, reached a new high of over 3.7 million - an increase of 7.3 per cent since 1987 and 38.3 per cent since 1984. It is estimated that 1 out of every 49 adults in the United States was under some form of correctional supervision on a given day in 1988. One in every 27 men and 1 in every 194 women were being supervised.

#### Probation

The probation population in 1988 showed a 4.9 per cent gain over the previous year's count. The increases in the states as a whole exceeded the increase in the federal system by 4.7 percentage points. The increase in the probation population occurred in every region, with the West and the Northeast reporting the highest gains (7.5% and 5.3%) and the South the lowest (3.6%).

Four states reported increases in their probation populations of over 13 per cent: Maine (31.6%), Rhode Island (20.1%), South Carolina (17.1%), and Minnesota (13.1%). Nine states showed decreases ranging from .3 per cent in Texas and Oklahoma to 9.9 per cent in the District of Columbia.

As a ratio per 100,000 adult residents, the probation population in the South was the highest - 1,489 offenders per 100,000 adult residents. This ratio surpassed that for the Midwest by 362 persons, the Northeast by 357, and the West by 311.

The District of Columbia had the highest individual rate of persons on probation - 2,587 per 100,000 adult residents. Georgia, Texas, Maryland, and Massachusetts also had more than 2,000 persons on probation for every 100,000 adult residents.

The probation population in Alaska rose from 2,941 to 2,994, or 1.8 per cent, in 1988. The rate of individuals on probation per 100,000 population was 839.

#### Parole

The parole population grew 12.5 per cent during 1988. Eight states reported increases above 20 per cent of their 1987 parole populations: Alabama (36.0%), North Carolina (33.3%), Oregon (31.3%), Kansas (30.7%), South Dakota (25.4%), North Dakota (22.6%), Michigan (21.1%), and Pennsylvania (21.0%). Among the regions of the country, the parole populations in the Northeast showed the largest percentage increase over the year, gaining over 15 per cent. States in the Midwest had the slowest growing parole population, with a regional increase of 9.3 per cent.

Thirteen states in 1988 reported a declining parole population. The average decrease for these states was 8.9 per cent. Connecticut, Florida, Oklahoma, and Wyoming each reduced its parole population more than 10 per cent during 1988. The Northeast, the region with the largest increase in the number of persons on parole, had the highest ratio of parolees to residents: 272 per 100,000 adults. The District of Columbia had the highest ration, 824 per 100,000. Texas reported the second highest ratio, 657 per 100,000 adults.

At the end of 1988 Texas maintained the largest parole population of any reporting jurisdiction, almost 78,000. The federal parole population accounted for 5.0 per cent of all parolees in the United States.

California's total of 62,773 admissions to parole supervision during the year was the largest of any state. Federal parole entries were 5.0 per cent of admissions nationwide.

The parole population in Alaska grew from 435 to 593, or 12.4 per cent, in 1988. (Alaska placed absconders in an inactive caseload but included them in the yearend population counts.) The rate of persons on parole in Alaska per 100,000 population was 137.

#### Adults under Correctional Supervision

Of the more than 3.7 million adults under the care or custody of a correctional agency on a given day in 1988, approximately 3 out of 4 offenders were living in the community:

Supervised in the community	74.5%
Probation	63.5
Parole	11.0
Incarcerated	25.5
Jail	9.2
Prison	16.3
Total under correctional supervision	100.0%

The probation and parole populations increased 37.7 per cent from 1984 to 1988.

#### Type of Release from Prison

More than 80 per cent of those released from prison receive supervision in the community. Prisoners enter parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release.

In most jurisdictions the parole board has discretionary authority to release prisoners to conditional supervision in the community based on statutory or administrative determination of eligibility. Usually prisoners must serve some fraction of the minimum or maximum sentence before becoming eligible for parole.

In other jurisdictions, primarily those with determinate sentencing statutes, inmates are conditionally released from prison when they have served their original sentence minus time off for good behavior or program participation; this type of release is referred to as super-

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(continued from p. 5)

Adults on Probation, 1988						
Jurisdiction	Probation population 1/1/88	Entries in 1988	Exits in 1988	Probation population 12/31/88	Per cent change in probation population during 1988	Number on probation on 12/31/88 per 100,000 adult residents
<b>U.S. total</b>	2,247,158	1,465,388	1,355,990	2,356,483	4.9%	1,295
Federal	60,382	25,760	25,608	60,534	.3	33
State	2,186,776	1,439,628	1,330,382	2,295,949	5.0	1,262
<b>Northeast</b>	413,808	223,388	201,340	435,856	5.3%	1,132
Connecticut	43,659	30,893	28,669	45,883	5.1	1,855
Maine	4,605	4,754	3,300	6,050	31.6	672
Massachusetts	97,571	52,852	58,076	92,347	-5.4	2,027
New Hampshire	2,827	2,060	1,939	2,948	4.3	364
New Jersey	53,827	28,191	22,294	59,724	11.0	1,014
New York	112,461	45,903	37,555	120,809	7.4	891
Pennsylvania	85,084	49,372	42,160	92,296	8.5	1,008
Rhode Island	8,181	6,073	4,430	9,824	20.1	1,288
Vermont	5,593	3,290	2,917	5,966	6.7	1,434
<b>Midwest</b>	474,319	373,382	348,902	498,799	5.2%	1,127
Illinois	82,332	50,523	42,119	90,736	10.2	1,054
Indiana	56,978	55,281	56,328	55,931	-1.8	1,366
Iowa	12,745	11,272	10,918	13,099	2.8	618
Kansas	18,059	10,146	8,743	19,462	7.8	1,057
Michigan	109,398	91,906	87,024	114,280	4.5	1,684
Minnesota	44,363	46,246	40,425	50,184	13.1	1,575
Missouri	40,766	27,509	25,777	42,498	4.2	1,110
Nebraska	11,511	15,472	15,572	11,411	-9	968
North Dakota	1,616	850	725	1,741	7.7	360
Ohio	68,769	47,641	46,204	70,206	2.1	874
South Dakota	2,594	4,500	4,590	2,504	-3.5	485
Wisconsin	25,188	12,036	10,477	26,747	6.2	747
<b>South</b>	893,086	587,550	555,263	925,300	3.6%	1,489
Alabama	23,406	10,955	9,183	25,178	7.6	843
Arkansas	14,609	4,389	3,067	15,931	9.0	913
Delaware	9,398	3,934	3,756	9,576	1.9	1,939
District of Columbia	13,750	10,178	11,535	12,393	-9.9	2,587
Florida	155,194	204,013	197,218	161,989	4.4	1,698
Georgia	110,484	64,800	60,016	115,268	4.3	2,525
Kentucky	7,181	4,075	3,858	7,398	3.0	269
Louisiana	30,313	13,067	12,162	31,218	3.0	1,004
Maryland	72,816	44,123	38,320	78,619	8.0	2,262
Mississippi	7,595	3,623	3,370	7,848	3.3	427
North Carolina	62,940	35,136	30,912	67,164	6.7	1,384
Oklahoma	23,477	--	--	23,404	-3	992
South Carolina	24,959	15,555	11,291	29,223	17.1	1,159
Tennessee	26,403	21,805	19,447	28,761	8.9	790
Texas	289,690	139,398	140,182	288,906	-3	2,437
Virginia	16,450	9,966	8,783	17,633	7.2	388
West Virginia	4,421	2,533	2,163	4,791	8.4	343
<b>West</b>	405,563	255,308	224,877	435,994	7.5%	1,178
Alaska	2,941	1,295	1,242	2,994	1.8	839
Arizona	23,158	10,648	8,338	25,468	10.0	1,004
California	239,985	151,428	128,617	262,796	9.5	1,262
Colorado	22,981	21,004	20,046	23,939	4.2	984
Hawaii	8,882	7,086	6,250	9,718	9.4	1,197
Idaho	4,146	2,317	2,106	4,357	5.1	623
Montana	3,168	1,362	1,255	3,275	3.4	561
Nevada	5,338	3,223	2,636	5,925	11.0	752
New Mexico	5,310	5,538	5,157	5,691	7.2	538
Oregon	24,079	11,069	10,970	24,178	.4	1,162
Utah	5,833	3,664	3,902	5,595	-4.1	528
Washington	57,825	35,887	33,468	60,244	4.2	1,742
Wyoming	1,917	787	890	1,814	-5.4	537

Note: Fourteen states estimated numbers in one or more categories.  
 - not reported.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

## Adults on Parole, 1988

Jurisdiction	Parole population 1/1/88	Entries in 1988	Exits in 1988	Parole population 12/31/88	Per cent change in parole population during 1988	Number on parole on 12/31/88 per 100,000 adult residents
<b>U.S. total</b>	362,748	263,798	219,116	407,977	12.5%	224
Federal	18,846	13,288	11,647	20,487	8.7	11
State	343,902	250,510	207,469	387,490	12.7	213
<b>Northeast</b>	90,879	55,384	41,583	104,680	15.2%	272
Connecticut	466	130	225	371	-20.4	15
Maine <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	0		0
Massachusetts	4,018	4,300	3,985	4,333	7.8	95
New Hampshire	421	213	173	461	9.5	57
New Jersey	15,709	9,943	7,189	18,463	17.5	314
New York	31,244	17,130	14,412	33,962	8.7	251
Pennsylvania	38,398	23,157	15,089	46,466	21.0	508
Rhode Island	423	403	384	442	4.5	58
Vermont	200	108	126	182	-9.0	44
<b>Midwest</b>	46,747	38,237	33,896	51,088	9.3%	115
Illinois	13,744	10,153	9,528	14,369	4.5	167
Indiana	3,071	3,792	3,452	3,411	11.1	83
Iowa	1,966	1,479	1,500	1,945	-1.1	92
Kansas	2,676	2,405	1,584	3,497	30.7	190
Michigan	6,342	5,886	4,551	7,677	21.1	113
Minnesota	1,444	1,799	1,604	1,639	13.5	51
Missouri	6,423	4,225	3,422	7,226	12.5	189
Nebraska	459	676	688	447	-2.6	38
North Dakota	133	139	109	163	22.6	34
Ohio	5,988	4,494	4,491	5,991	.1	75
South Dakota	492	776	651	617	25.4	120
Wisconsin	4,009	2,413	2,316	4,106	2.4	115
<b>South</b>	141,609	79,581	64,251	157,486	11.2%	253
Alabama	3,456	2,361	1,116	4,701	36.0	157
Arkansas	3,932	1,757	1,849	3,840	-2.3	220
Delaware	1,100	456	463	1,093	-6	221
District of Columbia	3,659	2,801	2,511	3,949	7.9	824
Florida	2,873	2,214	2,525	2,562	-10.8	27
Georgia	10,917	6,970	6,579	11,308	3.6	248
Kentucky	3,338	2,614	2,509	3,443	3.1	125
Louisiana	7,243	--	--	8,097	11.8	260
Maryland	8,063	5,256	4,094	9,225	14.4	265
Mississippi	3,456	1,315	1,594	3,177	-8.1	173
North Carolina	4,646	8,009	6,464	6,191	33.3	128
Oklahoma	1,762	--	--	1,455	-17.4	62
South Carolina	3,469	1,247	1,044	3,672	5.9	146
Tennessee	9,263	4,374	4,108	9,529	2.9	262
Texas	67,308	32,901	22,382	77,827	15.6	657
Virginia	6,283	6,811	6,484	6,610	5.2	145
West Virginia	841	495	529	807	-4.0	58
<b>West</b>	64,667	77,308	67,739	74,236	14.8%	201
Alaska	435	593	539	489	12.4	137
Arizona	2,224	3,425	3,239	2,410	8.4	95
California	41,333	62,773	54,742	49,364	19.4	237
Colorado	1,680	1,643	1,580	1,743	3.8	72
Hawaii	1,012	716	620	1,108	9.5	137
Idaho	865	273	345	793	-8.3	113
Montana	624	269	222	671	7.5	115
Nevada	1,598	1,556	1,438	1,716	7.4	218
New Mexico	1,194	1,281	1,395	1,080	-9.5	102
Oregon	1,988	2,248	1,626	2,610	31.3	125
Utah	1,137	832	751	1,218	7.1	115
Washington	10,211	1,585	1,051	10,745	5.2	311
Wyoming	366	114	191	289	-21.0	86

Note: Nine states estimated numbers in one or more categories.

-- not reported.

<sup>a</sup> Maine eliminated parole in 1976.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

**BJS***(continued from p. 7)*

vised mandatory release. In both discretionary parole release and supervised mandatory release, conditions of the release are supervised by a parole officer, and rule violations or new crimes may result in a return to prison for the balance of the unexpired sentence.

By contrast, unconditional prison releases are those prison releases in which the offender's obligation to serve a sentence has been fully satisfied. Expiration of term, for example, refers to a release from prison after full service of a sentence or after reductions for earned credits. No further conditional supervision in the community is required.

The per cent of supervised mandatory releases from prison increased fivefold during the past 11 years, from about 6 per cent of all releases in 1977 to over 30 per cent in 1988. By contrast, prisoners released by a parole board decision declined from almost 72 per cent of all releases in 1977 to about 40 per cent in 1988.

*(This article was based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics report NCJ 119970, "Probation and Parole 1988." Copies of the report are available through the Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Unit, Justice Center.)*

## Recent BJS Reports

The following recent studies and reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics are available from the Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Unit:

*"Hispanic Victims," an examination, using National Crime Survey data, of how crime affects the U.S. Hispanic community, NCJ-120507.*

*"Prison Rule Violators," an examination of violations by inmates of state prison rules, NCJ-120344.*

*"Census of Local Jails 1988," findings from a nationwide census of local jails, including figures on inmates, staff, capacities and expenditures, NCJ-121101.*

## North Slope Police Reports: A First Look

— Gary Copus with Carolyn Holmes

*(The Justice Center is particularly interested in presenting the spectrum of research into issues of Alaska rural justice. The following article presents a first compilation of data on police activity from the North Slope.)*

A recent examination of seven villages in the North Slope borough suggests that levels of certain offenses in rural Alaska may be somewhat higher than state urban rates. The study follows a similar earlier preliminary examination, conducted by Nella Lee, of data from eight villages in the Bethel area. The results of the earlier study were discussed in the Alaska Justice Forum article "Rural Crime Rates High" (Summer 1988). The two studies represent perhaps the only attempts conducted thus far to accumulate and report official rural crime data. (The terms "crime" and "offense" have been used broadly within these studies to refer to the kinds of incidents for which police reports are filed. It is understood that traffic violations and suicide, for which figures are presented, are not truly crimes. The inclusion of data on such incidents does, however, provide a fuller picture of police activity.) Because of the manner in which data are usually assembled, with aggregation by region and state, it has heretofore been difficult to separate rural and urban information.

The present study focused on data from the calendar year 1988 for seven North Slope villages. The data were extracted directly from the files in the Barrow headquarters of the North Slope Department of Public Safety. A reported crime incident is defined as one to which an officer of the North Slope Department of Public Safety responded and for which a report has been filed. The report may or may not have led to prosecution. The quality of these data are possibly more reliable than those in Lee's study because an officer employed by the Borough Department of Public Safety is

permanently stationed in each of the villages studied. In the earlier study the official reporting contact may or may not have been a resident state trooper or Village Public Safety Officer. Although the differences between crime reporting with resident officials and that with non-resident officials are not clearly defined, it is believed that familiarity with the community supports accurate reporting and, hence, accurate measurement.

Table 1 presents the results for the seven villages on the North Slope and selected state rates. (Figure 1 indicates which offenses were included within the broader categories presented in Table 1. Each offense was a violation of either state law or borough ordinance.) The state rates utilize the 1987 FBI Uniform Crime Report. Reported figures for Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau have been combined for the offenses of larceny, assault, rape, homicide, and burglary. These were the only Crime Index offenses found to have occurred in any of the seven villages during the year 1988. There were no reported auto thefts, robberies, or arsons.

Figure 1 and Table 1 provide several types of information. First, there are a variety of offenses for which reports were filed. Over 50 different types of incidents occurred in the seven villages. Hence, although the variety of crimes of concern to a Public Safety Officer is probably not as wide as would be found in an urban setting, a rural officer is not necessarily confronting only a narrow range of potential criminal activity. The degree of variety examined here reflects only official reporting. As with all crime data, it is probable that a broader range of offenses exists than those reported.

Table 1 suggests that crime rates on the Slope are higher than state urban rates. To provide a basis for comparison with state urban areas, 1987 UCR data were used to

*Please see REPORTS, p. 9*



**Table 1. Incidents in Selected Rural Villages - 1988**  
**N = Village Population \***

OFFENSE	N = 264	N = 219	N = 227	N = 314	N = 591	N = 158	N = 502	TOTALS		Selected 1987 state urban rates ** /1000
								N = 2275	rate /1000	
alcohol transport	5	6	-	12	1	-	1	25	11.0	
assault	1	5	3	9	4	2	11	35	15.4	2.2
burglary	1	-	7	2	18	4	7	39	17.1	8.1
child sexual assault	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	10	4.4	
criminal trespass	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	5	2.3	
DWI	2	1	2	6	1	-	-	12	5.3	
homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1.3	.05
larceny	-	2	1	3	3	1	5	15	6.6	37.6
malicious mischief	-	-	1	6	4	1	7	19	8.3	
MICS	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	4	1.8	
minor in possession	-	2	4	2	-	-	2	10	4.4	
rape	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1.3	.6
weapons offense	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	5	2.3	
other	4	1	5	5	3	5	6	30	13.2	
suicide	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	8	3.5	
traffic	3	-	4	10	3	1	4	25	11.0	
<b>TOTALS</b>	19	20	29	63	45	21	51	248		
rate /1,000	72.0	91.3	127.7	200.6	76.1	132.9	101.6		109.0	

\* Source: Alaska Department of Law

\*\* Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks combined

## REPORTS

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compute combined crime rates on five offenses for the cities of Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau. In only one case, larceny, was the village rate lower. Assault was 7 times higher; burglary was 2 times higher; homicide was 26 times higher, and rape was 2 times higher. It is important to note that a direct comparison between reported urban rates and the village rates must take

into consideration how the crime category was defined. For example, in assault the UCR includes aggravated assault whereas the village data include all levels of assault. Thus the village rate would be expected to be higher. This is thought to be a lesser problem with the other comparisons, especially for homicide.

Direct comparisons with Lee's results from the Bethel region study are not warranted since her data

were preliminary and both studies involve very limited data. However, Lee's data did support a similar tentative conclusion: for all categories studied rural rates seem to be higher.

As with Lee's study, this presentation of North Slope data should not be taken as a definitive statement concerning rural Alaska crime. Nor should the data be taken

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as unqualified evidence of the level of crime over time in the seven villages studied. The numbers are small and subject to statistical variation which could yield extreme differences over short periods of time. Additional research of a longitudinal nature needs to be done before more definitive conclusions can be drawn.

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**Alaska  
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**Figure 1. Categories of Incidents Reported:  
 State Law and Borough Ordinance**

Category	Offenses Included
Rape	Sexual Assault I-IV, Attempted Sexual Assault II
Weapons Offense	Misconduct Involving Weapons I and II
Child Sexual Assault	Sexual Abuse of a Minor I and II
Criminal Trespassing	Criminal Trespassing, all degrees
DWI	Driving While Intoxicated
Homicide	Murder I, Attempted Murder I
Larceny	Theft I, II, III, and IV
Malicious Mischief	Criminal Mischief, all degrees
MICS	Misconduct Involving a Controlled Substance, all degrees
Minor in Possession	Minor in Possession, Minor Consuming
Alcohol Transport	Importation of Alcohol, Open Container, Possession of Alcohol
Assault	Assault I, II, III, and IV
Burglary	Burglary I, II, III, IV and Attempted Burglary II
Other	Drug Overdose, Harassment, Indecent Exposure, Violation of Marine Mammals Act
Suicide	Suicide, Attempted Suicide
Traffic	Driver's License Revoked, Motor Vehicle Accident, Negligent Driving, Driving Without a License

**Jail Monitoring  
 Beginning**

For the second year, the Justice Center is working with the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) to monitor the detention of juveniles in jails, lockups and detention/correctional facilities throughout Alaska. Emily Read, a research associate with the Center, is conducting the review.

This monitoring is required by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act as part of an effort by the U.S. government to deinstitutionalize status offenders and prevent the placement of any juvenile in a facility which also houses adults.

The system for reviewing juvenile detention in Alaska which is being used by DFYS and the Justice Center was originally designed by David Parry, an instructor with the Center.

### Alaska Department of Corrections Fact Sheet for January 1990

#### Profile of Population

As of January 1990, Department of Corrections had jurisdiction over 5,993 persons. This number includes:

2,533	persons in Alaska institutions
73	persons in the Federal Bureau of Prisons
5	persons in Minnesota state institutions
187	persons in community residential centers (furloughees)
24	persons in community residential centers (prob-parolees)
533	persons on parole
2,638	persons on probation

Since January 1986, the following increases have occurred:

Persons in Alaska's institutions	up	27%	(1,992-2,533)
Persons in federal and Minnesota prisons	down	59%	(188-78)
Persons in community residential centers	down	15%	(248-211)
Persons on parole	up	110%	(254-533)
Persons on probation	up	12%	(2,348-2,638)

The makeup of the population incarcerated in Alaska's institutions, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and Minnesota state prisons has changed during these four years.

	09/86	09/89	09/90	86-90 Change	89-90 Change
Felons-sentenced	1,449	1,761	1,830	+26%	+ 5%
Misdemeanants-sentenced	160	119	140	- 13%	+ 18%
Felons-unsentenced	462	484	530	+15%	+ 10%
Misdemeanants-unsentenced	109	119	111	+ 2%	- 7%
Totals	2,180	2,483	2,611	+20%	+ 5%

#### Average Daily Number of Prisoners

<u>+/-LM</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
+ 6 404 persons in Spring Creek Correctional Center	412
+ 9 225 persons in Fairbanks Correctional Center	200
+ 5 79 persons in Anvil Mountain Correctional Center	102
- 4 102 persons in Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center	88
+ 4 403 persons in Cook Inlet Pretrial Facility	397
+ 3 100 persons in Anchorage - Sixth Avenue	116
+ 1 225 persons in Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	229
- 1 59 persons in Meadow Creek Correctional Center	56
+ 1 127 persons in Palmer Minimum Correctional Center	130
+ 3 164 persons in Palmer Medium Correctional Center	165
+ 4 85 persons in Mat-Su Pretrial Facility	74
+ 1 204 persons in Wildwood Correctional Center	204
+ 6 103 persons in Wildwood Pretrial Facility	106
+ 9 186 persons in Lemon Creek Correctional Center	174
+ 2 67 persons in Ketchikan Correctional Center	63
+ 7 187 persons in Community Residential Centers (Furlough)	
+ 6 24 persons in Community Residential Centers (Prob-Parol)	
N/C 73 persons in Federal Bureau of Prisons	95
- 1 65 persons in Minnesota State Prisons	5

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